



NOTICE.—The Government Printing Establishment, having been issued from the 1st of April, 1878, to Mr. Henry M. Whitney, together with the good will of the Hawaiian Gazette, and "An Oahu" newspaper, the responsibility of publishing said newspapers is entirely his; and his Majesty's Government is in no way responsible for any views expressed in said newspapers, except for what may appear under the name of "By Authority."

EDWIN O. HALL,
Minister of the Interior.

Honolulu, March 28, 1878.

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Australia, and it can be found at a point just where needed. But not so much for coal or refueling as for naval purposes. We need a port there. The letter discussing this question in the *Alta* of last Saturday, treats of this subject in a very clear and satisfactory manner. The port needed is only a short distance from Honolulu. It is large enough for all our naval vessels. It only needs one improvement, the deepening of the channel at the entrance for a short distance, to make it one of the finest harbors for the purpose in the whole world of the Pacific. Whether the islands are to remain as at present, independent and under the rule of their own native Kings, or eventually to become a part of our national compact and possessions, a naval station there is of great importance, even at present, and its necessity is increasing year by year. To no other nation are the islands of any comparative importance. And the islands need our friendship more than that of all the rest of the world combined. Their interests and prosperity are in our keeping. They would be willing to concede us anything reasonable for such acts in return as would save them from the bankruptcy and ruin now threatening them. A reciprocity treaty might save them, and at the same time give us the advantages of a naval station and harbor, of incalculable value to us and to them.

This idea did not originate with the editor of the *Alta*, but was first published in a communication in the *Gazette* of Feb. 26. It matters but little, however, where or by whom the idea was brought to public notice. The question is, will the cessation of Pearl Harbor secure a Reciprocity Treaty? And if so, does wise policy require it?

It seems to us that we should be willing to "concede anything reasonable," to secure so great a national benefit as a Reciprocity Treaty promises to be to us, and to avert so great an evil as the want of it threatens. Pearl Harbor has but little value to us at present; to the United States and to the commerce of the world, it may become of great value. Improved, as it would be, its attractions as a navy yard and port of refitting and repairs would be very great to all the maritime nations having commerce in the Pacific. Its improvement would aid the business of the whole group; would settle the question of a telegraph to San Francisco, to China, and eventually to the Australian Colonies; and be the means of making Honolulu the touching point for several trans-Pacific steam lines within ten years.

Is a free introduction of our products into San Francisco—not sugar and molasses alone, but wool, goatskins, rice, and every staple produced here,—the increased stability and credit of all our agricultural investments; the stimulus it would give to business of every kind; the increase it would impart to foreign and coastwise commerce—are all these to be ignored and allowed to slip by unimproved, through lack of public spirit, timid fears, or a dog-in-the-manger policy of exclusiveness? We hope not. Nothing ventured nothing had. With a generous nation to deal with, and a trusty negotiator of the treaty, all points of safety for our protection would be conceded and provided for. And it seems clear to us that a scheme of such mutual benefit, professedly and really for the perpetuation of the native sovereignty, and for the mutual advantage of both nations, could easily be disentangled from the objections—many of which are purely imaginary—that have been raised against it.

At all events, we think the attempt should be made; and if concessions are demanded which can not be honorably or safely acceded to, then drop the subject and return to the *status quo*, and see what that will do for us.

Canada and Hawaii.
An extract from the Boston *Advertiser*, published in the Honolulu *Advertiser* of last Saturday, and to which attention is called by "S. H. P." appears very opportunely, and, as he suggests, is worthy of consideration. A portion of its argument does not apply to us at all, for we have no "home Government" "to ask," and we are willing to admit duty free what the United States "most want to sell."

On the other hand the extract furnishes much encouragement to hope for a reciprocity treaty, if it expresses the views of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, for we find in it this language:

"We should neither refuse to modify our trade regulations that the Canadians may be driven by necessity beneath the shelter of our flag, nor be eager to modify them in the hope that our neighbors will come to love us so well that they will propose a national marriage. If Canada would ask the Hawaiian Government for the right to favor us in the matter of commodities which we could hope to sell to its people, we should look upon it as an evidence that she was really willing to make a fair agreement with us. Until then is some evidence that she desires to negotiate a treaty that will give us better terms than we had between 1854 and 1866, we look with suspicion on the movement."

This meets Hawaii's case exactly. The consideration offered by us in 1867 was not satisfactory to the Senate of the United States; and the treaty, although approved by the President and his Cabinet, was not ratified. It is now proposed to add something in the hope that not only the President and Cabinet, but the Senate also, may be convinced of our desire to give an equivalent for what we ask.

Of course the point does not escape the notice of "S. H. P." that the Secretary of the Treasury does not question the right or the power of the United States Government "to modify its trade regulations"—that is, to admit duty free certain Canadian commodities. It had already done this in its former treaty for twelve years. But Canada could not do so without first asking permission of the "home Government." The Hawaiian Government stands in the same position as the United States, in such matters, and has to ask permission of no one. She can treat as an equal, and not at second hand.

We are really obliged to "S. H. P." for bringing to public notice this "food for reflection." If, as is asserted, it expresses the views of the U. S. Secretary of the Treasury, it furnishes the most encouraging hope for securing a good reciprocity treaty, based on mutual friendship and

mutual advantage, which has yet appeared. If we can lay aside our prejudices, allow our partisan feelings and jealousies to subside, and secure a reciprocity treaty, we candidly believe it will not be like a jug with the handle on one side, but more like a fleet of sail and steam packets bearing between the two countries full cargoes of the products of each, to the mutual advantage of all concerned, and to the injury of none.

"The Quality of Mercy is not Strained."

The execution of a murderer affords occasion for the expression of sympathy for the culprit, and for a homily on the needless waste of life, from those who view it in that light. But should all the sympathy be for the murderer, and none for the victims of his crime? Has the community no interest at stake, that it can afford to cheapen the lives of its members, as to let the murderer go free; or at least to weaken the public sentiment of justice, by commuting the penalty to the more uncertain and less dreaded one of imprisonment?

There is no doubt that the universal law of all civilized lands against the crime of murder is founded on the divine mandate—"Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." But terrible as the penalty is, it is doubtless just and right, and the only penalty that will check the commission of murder. Deliberate, premeditated murder, as in the case of the person hung last week, and as so declared by the jury, should not be commuted to secondary punishment.

The plea of insanity in this case is entirely untenable. It never occurred to court, counsel or jury during the trial; and to remove all suspicion on the subject a counsel of physicians with the Attorney General made a special inquest on the 20th inst., and they declared his entire sanity up to that hour.

The commutation of the death penalty has resulted in an increase of murders in the United States, against which the Governors of several States are crying out. Even in those States where the penalty has not been changed, but where murderers, from various causes, easily escape the legal punishment, murders have increased in a fearful ratio, till, especially in the large cities, murder and manslaughter have become almost every-day occurrences. A relaxation of the stern penalty of murder has, wherever tried, been followed by a similar result—an increase of crime, because it is the only punishment which will prevent or check its commission. Any law that emboldens criminals and results in an increase of crime, is an injury to society.

Let the vicious feel that crime will surely be punished, and they will be deterred from its commission. Had the earlier offences of James C. King met the punishment they deserved, he might have been taught to fear the consequence of committing the murder for which he is now under sentence. His escape from punishment heretofore emboldened him to again defy the law and commit a cold-blooded murder, in the hope of escaping its penalty under some pretext. Does any one assert that commutation or pardon in his case would be other than an injury to society?

An Illustrated Daily.

A novelty in the newspaper line was started in New York on the 4th of March—an illustrated daily, to be issued every afternoon, and called, very appropriately, the *Graphic*. It will be published by a company, organized with a capital of half a million of dollars, and will be edited by D. G. Croley, one of the most efficient of the *World* editorial staff.

The chief feature of this new enterprise will be the illustration of the current events of the day. The pictures will be made by the new photolithographic process, by which the sketch, equal in all respects to the old copper etching, can be put on the press in half an hour after the design enters the office. In this way these pictures, like the reading matter of the *Graphic*, will represent the current events of the day.

The day is not far distant when daily illustrated papers will be established in all the large cities of America and Europe. There is nothing to prevent the success of such publications, which must inevitably obtain as large and profitable a circulation as the weekly illustrated papers now have. To us the only wonder is, that such papers have not been established in Europe, where the engraving art is far in advance of what it is in America.

The Queen's Hospital.

A meeting of the Trustees of this institution was held on Monday, at which the following report of the physician was presented. The number of patients accommodated during the past three months is the largest that has ever been in attendance.

To the Trustees of the Queen's Hospital—Gentlemen:
I have the honor to submit the following report of the quarter ending 30th of March. The total number of patients at present in the Hospital is 94, viz: 50 males and 44 females (Hawaiians), and 9 foreigners, viz: 4 males, 1 female, 1 male, 1 female, and 42 females (Hawaiians), and 16 foreigners, (14 paying); discharged, 127, viz: 71 males and 44 females (Hawaiians), and 12 foreigners. Besides the above, 200 new cases have been entered in the Dispensary books, and 8,300 prescriptions made up. The greatest number of patients in the Hospital at one time was 96; the smallest, 86. The deaths have been 3 natives, all males, 1 from dysentery, 1 from dropsy, 1 from typhoid fever, 1 foreigner (suicide), and 1 Tahitian from pneumonia.

Respectfully submitted,
EDWARD McKNIGHT, JR., M. D.,
Surgeon to the Queen's Hospital.
Queen's Hospital, 21st March, 1878.

Our neighbors of the *Advertiser* and *Nolon* are in distress because one of our sentences last week was not English. The error occurred in making alterations in the proof. The painful sentence should have read, "If members of the late Cabinet think the nation has suffered by recent changes, and they choose to disprove the power of the present Sovereign, to 'preserve the integrity of the nation,' it is to do common right;—without reference to points of taste and propriety;—that statements from such a source, thus endorsed, be made with precision."

THE PLANT VESSEL will be brightest on the evening of the 29th inst.

Japan.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]
YOKOHAMA, January 23, 1878.

The light supply of civilization from the West, that until a very recent period in the world's history but faintly reached even the most advanced minds of Japan, has now assumed a vigor and a refreshing influence scarcely anticipated by the most sanguine watchers of Japanese events. The country is now fairly under the refining influence of extended relations with the world. That the Japanese intellect is capable of fair cultivation and expansion is clearly shown; but while the extreme youthfulness of their foreign intercourse checks their approach to that rank in the comity of nations which the moving power of time alone can give as the fruits of their high endeavors, it is not surprising that they frequently glide into serious errors; are often too enthusiastic in their plans for advancement; are sometimes the dupes of crafty and unprincipled advisers (witness the case of the Maru Lun) and office-seekers; or are losers by the engagement of unreliable or incompetent foreigners in their laudable endeavors to execute extensive public works; or that they are occasionally despotic, hasty, uncertain, or simple in their interference in the domestic concerns of the people.

One important sign of the progress of Japan is evinced by the more frequent audiences given by the Emperor and Empress to Foreign Representatives and others. On the 10th inst. Mrs. De Long and Mrs. De Butzow, accompanied by Mr. De Long, American Minister, and Mr. De Butzow, Russian Charge d'Affaires, visited their Imperial Majesties at Tokyo (Yedo). Congratulatory speeches were exchanged, the Mikado acknowledging the attention shown the members of the Japanese Embassy by the people of the United States as being exceedingly gratifying.

Your readers are doubtless aware that the ceremonial opening of the railway through to Yedo came off satisfactorily on the 14th of October. The Mikado being the observed of all observers. Passenger traffic has been going on since without accident. No goods trains are run yet. It has been estimated that 35 per cent of the earnings defray the running expenses, though this may reasonably be considered a slight exaggeration. The Kobe, Osaka and Kyoto Railway is also progressing steadily from each end. The telegraph between Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki is in operation, but owing to the limited staff of foreigners engaged, and the inexperience of native employees, the Government does not hold itself responsible for errors in the transmission of messages. Gas lights now shed a gleam of brightness over the best portion of the native town, and pipes are already laid in the most important thoroughfares of the foreign settlement.

A committee of foreign residents has been appointed to discuss the best plan for raising regularly and safely funds for lighting the streets. The Government supply the lamp-posts.

The New Year dawned upon Japan with more than usual interest, and not only were customary festivities observed by foreigners, but the native Lunar Calendar was made synonymous with the Roman computation of time, and the New Year celebrated alike by foreigners and Japanese. This change, however, proved rather objectionable to some, as it called for the settlement of annual accounts about a month earlier than ordinarily, and as the innovation came upon the nation very suddenly, the poor people could scarcely manage to "scare up" their holiday attire, and thus the Government ran a great risk of adding largely to the number of broken hearts from the loss of the fair sex who were just gliding into wondrous beauty, and who dreaded to lose an opportunity of disposing with their friends—not to speak of the numerous members of young Japan, who at this merry time, with shuttlecocks and battledores, swarm about the streets in a manner which speaks well for one branch, at least, of native industry. Besides this, there were other innovations, some of them still less happy in their results generally, however pleasing to those who delight in the march of progress. It was notified to all officials that the use of *tabatami* (thick mats) that they must affect Western attire (which in many instances they have done with a most comical effect) and that chairs and tables were to be introduced. So far, there was nothing very harmful to the feelings of animated Japan; but when these orders were understood to extend to the people generally they not unreasonably excited a good deal of indignation. But there has been obvious misapprehension on this point, as the regulations were not compulsory except in relation to officials. Nevertheless, many Japanese with foreign associations, and who have been affected—I was nearly writing afflicted—by a love for foreign customs, reconcile themselves with facility to these new rules, and during the recent merry makings, a greater variety of shapes in their shaven craniums was presented to the astonished gaze of foreigners in Japan than was ever before witnessed; while their anomalous costumes exhibited a degree of amateur tailoring and absence of fit or taste, that would defy imitation in any other quarter of the globe. Maids and mothers, too, were advised to dispense with the use of hair-dressers, and with the elaborate head-dress—which has hitherto occupied the Government thinks, too much of the time that should be devoted to more laudable pursuits—and to arrange their hair in the style of foreign ladies; but a doubt having arisen in some of their minds as to what particular style is suggested, and not having "hair enough to make a chignon," they still patronize the hair-dressers. Many other changes have been inaugurated, some of which I may speak of in future letters. While on this subject it may be wondered why married women are not prohibited from blacking their teeth and plucking out their eyebrows. It really reflects upon the gallantry of their husbands to neglect improvement in this matter. The fair adherents of Nippon have sufficient appreciation of beauty to relinquish this practice, were it not desired by their lords and masters.

DEATH OF DR. HARVEY.—The death of Dr. Harvey, Michigan, on the 4th of February, of Rev. Joseph Harvey, D. D., formerly of Connecticut, in the 86th year of his age, is announced, and is worthy of special notice, from the fact of his prominence as an originator of the mission to the Sandwich Islands.

In 1809, a whaler brought to New Haven the first native of the Sandwich Islands ever seen in New England. He was found by the celebrated Samuel J. Mills, founder of the Republic of Liberia, who proposed to his friend, Pastor Harvey, of Goshen, to receive the waif into his family and teach him Christianity. His name was Opukahaia, generally pronounced Oukalia. In Mr. Harvey's family, and under his teaching, the Islander embraced Christianity, and was the first convert of his nation. Great interest was excited in his case. Mr. Harvey prepared a memorial to the American Board of Foreign Missions, then just starting at Boston, recommending the sending of a mission to those islands. It was approved and adopted, and the two first missionaries, Messrs. Bingham and Thurston, were

selected, and ordained at Goshen, September 28, 1819.

On the 28th of September, 1869, a semi-centennial meeting was held in the same church, at which Mr. Bingham, one of the original missionaries, was present. It was there stated that the enrolled members of the church in the Hawaiian Islands during the interval of the half century, were 67,660, the present number being 12,497, and their contributions to Christian objects